

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1792.

[Whole No. 368.]

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 28.

WE are informed from Turin, that the events of the 10th of August have had an effect there very unfavorable to the French cause. It was reported there, that the head of Louis XVI. had been cut off, and carried through the streets of this capital on a pole. The clergy declaimed in all their pulpits against this insult to Royalty, and produced such an effect upon their hearers, that we are assured not less than three millions of livres have been raised there by subscription, to enable his Sardinian Majesty to assist the French Princes, his sons in law.

Preparations are making at Triers for the Passage of 25,000 Prussians, who are daily expected there, and who, when joined with quotas or troops to be furnished by the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Electorate of Triers, are to proceed to reinforce the great central army.

On the 18th of August, a body of 6000 Hessians, under the command of their own Sovereign, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, began their march from St. Goar, and by noon reached Simmeren. Next day they arrived at Kirchberg on the Hundsburch, and, without halting, continued their march towards Triers, where they wait for further orders.

The French Emigrants encamped at Kuoz, struck their tents very early in the morning of the 18th of August, and began their march for the Duchy of Luxemburg. The French Princes have fixed their headquarters at Walbredimus, near the city of Luxemburg.

A young woman of the name of Lacombe was among the ranks of the patriots who boldly stormed the Palace of the Thuilleries, amidst the havoc made by the fire of the Swiss guards.

Whilst the battle raged, she fought as if she had been equally a stranger to fear and to humanity, but when the enemy was overcome, and resistance was at an end, she appeared in the amiable garb of humanity, defending from violence and outrage, men who, having thrown down their arms, confessed themselves vanquished, and sued for quarter.

In one place she saved 70 Swiss soldiers from immediate slaughter, and collecting a chosen band of Federists, she put herself at their head, and placing these 70 men in the centre, protected them through crowds of people who cried out for their blood, which they said ought to be shed, to revenge the death of the brave patriots whom these Swiss had slain.

But this truly gallant Amazon declared, that those who should attack these disarmed prisoners must first take her life:—nor did she quit them till she had conveyed them to prison, and thus secured them from every other vengeance save that of the law.

The Federists of the 83 Departments, who had witnessed both her bravery in the attack, and her humanity after victory, bestowed upon her a civic crown, as the reward of her virtues. She appeared, on Saturday last, at the bar of the National Assembly, and presented this crown to the President, as homage paid to the patriotism of the Legislature.

She was invited to sit within the bar; and honorable mention of her and her offering was made in the journals.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 26.

M. Servan, Minister at War, appeared at the bar, where he read a letter from Marshal Luckner, containing an account of the capture of

the town of Longwy by the enemy; and after at war, was highly applauded for the intelligence, loyalty, and patriotism. By this letter it appeared, that the enemy, to the number, as is thought, of 60,000 men, presented themselves before the place on the 21st. The siege lasted for about fifteen hours, during which time they kept up a continual and heavy fire of bombs and artillery, which alarmed the citizens and administrative bodies so much, that they intreated the commandant to give up the town and garrison; giving way to their solicitations, he obtained an honorable capitulation on the morning of the 22d. The Austrians entered Longwy without committing the smallest outrage; and it appeared that they meant to take possession of the post of Fontoy, which had been abandoned by General Luckner, in order that they might afterwards lay siege to Tainville.

M. Doffer, President of the Military committee, alarmed at the consequences likely to result from this loss, declared, that nothing but the cowardice or treachery of the garrison could have enabled the enemy to get possession of it. The place, he said, was in excellent condition to withstand a siege. It was defended by seventy pieces of cannon, and excellent catemates. It contained abundance of wood necessary for constructing works to defend against bombs, and had a garrison of 3,500 men; "however," added M. Doffer, "let us not be too rash in condemning the Commandant until we have sufficient proofs of his treachery."

"The Commandant is a traitor," cried out several Members, "his name! his name!"

The Minister replied, "M. Delavergne."

M. le Cointere requested, that the Minister at War, the Military Committee, and the Extraordinary Commission, should be obliged to declare, "Whether they have means sufficient to save France from the dangers of this invasion." He gave an opinion respecting Marshal Luckner, which was not much in favor of that General, and concluded by proposing, that 30,000 of the National Guard of Paris, and of the neighboring Departments, should march in eight days to the Frontiers.

M. Choudieu thought there was no occasion for being so soon alarmed. He endeavored to point out the immense resources of France, the superiority of its forces, and the danger which the enemy would run by penetrating into the kingdom, as they would be prevented from the possibility of returning by the camps of Sedan, Mouzan, Maulde, Maubenge, &c. "If we abandon ourselves to despair," said he, "it will be the sure means of ruining our cause."

The Assembly, struck with the force of these observations, passed on to the order of the day.

AUGUST 27.

The sitting commenced this morning, by the reading of dispatches from the administrative bodies of the town of Montmedi. These dispatches stated, that the news of the capture of Longwy, instead of damping the courage and patriotism of the citizens of Montmedi, had inspired all hearts with a desire, or rather a thirst for vengeance, and that they had passed the following decrees:

1. The gates of the Upper and Lower Town shall remain shut.
2. As the town, though in a state of war, is not yet besieged, the business of the police shall be conducted by civil officers.
3. The moment the enemy appears, all useless and suspected persons must quit the town.

This decree, communicated by the

Minister at War, was highly applauded, and ordered to be honorably mentioned in the minutes.

M. Servan transmitted to the Assembly the copy of a letter which he had written to Marshal Luckner, respecting the town of Longwy taken by the enemy. The minister in that letter complained loudly of the baseness of those who so shamefully capitulated while the ramparts were standing, and while they had soldiers to defend them. He testified his surprise at the little resistance made by the besieged, and requested the General, in case he had not already done so, to form a court martial to investigate minutely the conduct of the officers employed in this affair, in order that if found guilty they might be ignominiously deprived of that life which they could not preserve with honor.—This letter was much applauded.

The battalion of La Sorbonne announced that they had burnt the colours which had been presented to them by M. La Fayette.

Two Justices of the Peace of Montmedi transmitted to the Assembly an account that all their colleagues had emigrated.

WARSAW, August 18.

Horse patrols parade the streets constantly to keep good order.

Prince Joseph Poniatowsky has received a letter of thanks from the officers who served under him, expressive of their regard and esteem for him.

We have accounts from Carcaw, that Woiwode, which it was supposed would strongly oppose, has actually accepted the confederation of Targowicz.

BRUSSELS, August 26.

The circumstances which have reached us respecting the surrender of the town of Longwy, add infinitely to the advantage of this first success, since it leaves none of those regrets which are commonly inseparable from victory. The besiegers, as one may say, suffered no loss, and there were only a few of the laborers wounded.

His Excellency Count Clairfayt having on the 21st, advanced with his army close to Longwy, erected some batteries, which the besieged endeavored to destroy by keeping up a violent fire during the whole of next night, but their guns having been badly pointed, our batteries were opened at the break of day, and a great number of bombs were thrown into the town, which set fire to it in several places, but the besieged found means to extinguish the flames.

The night following recommenced their fire, still without effect, while ours did considerable execution. In the mean time his Excellency Count Clairfayt sent a trumpet to summon the Commandant to surrender; but this being refused, the army began to make nearer approaches, upon which the besieged offered to capitulate.

DUBLIN, September 1.

Thursday came to be tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crookshank, at Tralee, an action brought by Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. claiming 20,000l. damages against George Duff, Esq. a Major in the 58th regiment of foot, for crim. con. with, and taking away his wife. This trial commenced at nine in the morning, and continued till five in the evening, when the jury, who were very respectable, retired but for a few moments, and brought in a verdict damages 15,000l. Counsel for the plaintiff Messrs. Curran, Egan, Franklin, Rice, Emmet and Blennerhasset.—For the defendant, Hore, and O'Driscoll.

SEPTEMBER 4.

French exchange had risen on the 1st of September, to 100 francs, which is three pence British in the French crown, making at the present rate one sixth of the value, or 16 per cent rise since the imprisonment of the King in the Temple Tower;—a phenomenon that astonishes the most experienced speculators. Assignats have also considerably risen in their value; and, in addition to all this, the influx of gold and silver bullion from England into France continues; for we find in the London entries of Thursday, an exportation made by the house of Bourdieu, to Calais, of 255,000 ounces of silver coin.

LONDON, August 31.

Mr. Paine being now a French citizen, is expected to be elected a member of the *Constitutional Convention*.

The assertion, that the new system in France has overthrown all peace, law and order there, is so obviously untrue, that it is scarcely necessary to contradict it. Before the new system, there was no peace in France whenever money could be extorted for war; no law, but that which a corrupt court formed, and corrupt judges administered; and no order, but that of promotion at court, for crimes against the country. Whatever the new system may have done, therefore, it has not overthrown peace, law and order. In town such assertions will very soon cease, except from those who have an interest in promoting them; but in the country, where society is thin, and men are not so much under frequent thought for the purpose of keeping pace with each other, they will continue till the agitations of the French revolution are over, and only the blessings of it shall be felt or heard of.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lord Gower has on every occasion received the most handsome treatment from the French ministry, and his stay in Paris has been no otherwise delayed, than from the many formalities which the law now requires to obtain passports, and the number which were of course required for so large an establishment.

The Venetian ambassador was released from his arrest on Sunday last, and obtained the passports he required. On Tuesday he arrived at Calais, and yesterday in London, which seems to be the general refuge of the foreign nobility. His excellency preferred coming into this country, being apprehensive of travelling through the southern provinces of France on his return home.

We have just received letters from Stockholm, dated August 17, which inform us, that in a Council held at Drottningholm on the 15th, the Duke Regent made a very pathetic speech, in which he declared, that in consequence of the late King's request on his death bed, he had promised to pardon all the conspirators, except Ankarstrom; he therefore ordered that the sentence against Horn, Ribbing, Lilljehorn, and Ehrenswärd, should be changed into banishment for a certain term, or pardoned.

The following proclamation has been issued by the National Assembly upon the taking of Longwy.

"Citizens, Longwy is taken, or given up.—The enemies advance. They flatter themselves, perhaps, that they shall find every where cowards or traitors. They are deceived. Our armies are indignant of this attack, and their courage is roused a-new. Citizens, partake their indignation. The country calls you, Go."

The killed in Paris, on the 10th of August, we are now assured, were

nearly 12,000, of whom more than 8000 were of the people. The Swifs, it seems, were nearly all drunk; and one of their first inducements to fire was the discharge of some muskets from the windows of the Thuilleries, by persons in their uniforms, but who were not Swifs. Believing their corps engaged, they then fired immediately, before they had hesitated.

The allied armies have only to take Thionville, Sedan and Montmedy; and then there will be no fortresses on that side to present an obstacle to their march into the heart of France.

THIONVILLE,

Now invested by the Austrians and Prussians, is a very strong town of France in Luxemburg and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge, defended by horn-work, 14 miles north of Metz, and 195 north-east of Paris. Long. 6. 15. east;—lat. 49. 31. north.

VERDUN,

Which has recently surrendered to the Duke of Brunswick, is an ancient, strong, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a bishop's see, the title of principality, and a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several Abbeys, collegiate with the parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuit's college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 E. of Paris. Long 5. 23. E. Lat. 49. 32. North.

It is divided into an upper and lower town, the first of which is a fortified place and the object of contention—Within the ramparts of this are about an hundred houses, of which only ten are exposed to the falling bombs. The walls may be walked around in about six minutes. They are protected by fifty pieces of cannon and six mortars, the latter of which are also secured from bombs.—The garrison consists exactly of eighteen hundred men; all useless persons are removed from it; they have a well of 500 feet deep; cisterns filled with rain-water, and provisions for three months.

JUMPING JOE, executed last Friday at Kennington, was one of those fellows who are deemed geniuses in their way. He was near sixty years of age, had been fifty-six times tried for felonies, and had hanged forty of his companions. He obtained the name of Jumping Joe, from his activity, which was so great that he could leap into the basket of a stage coach, and out again, while the carriage was running at the rate of eight miles an hour. He was also remarkable for having spent sixteen Christmases successively in confinement, and probably not unmerrily.

The war with Poland being finished, and the affairs of that kingdom on the point of being regulated by treaty, it is affirmed the Court of Russia will reinforce the body of troops which are to march against France, with 25,000 men, so that it will have an army of 50,000 to assist the operations of the Allies.

A very curious circumstance will happen in about eight years. When these countries adopted the Gregorian or New Style, in the year 1752, it was found necessary to let eleven days elapse without having them reckoned in the calendar; and even the holders of bills, promissory notes, &c. were obliged to make the same allowance to their tenantry. The 1st of January, 1800, agreeably to this regulation, will not be reckoned in the calendar, but the 2d be deemed the 1st of the new year.

Mr. Madison, who has just received the honor of French citizenship, is a Virginian bishop, ordained, some few years since, in this country.

Don Frederic de Gravina, who is arrived in town from Plymouth, travels at the expense of the court of Madrid, for the purpose of visiting the navies of foreign nations, those of England and Holland especially. His visits, however, are made in the most open manner, and we may get more by displaying the strength of our navy, than by concealing any preparations, which he can see concerning it.

What a spectacle was Paris, and especially the place of action, on the evening of the 10th of August! Labour and trade were interrupted, the workshop and the counter deserted.—Amid apparent disorder, there was a strong mixture of harmony, fraternity, sensibility, courage, generosity, and barbarity! Every street in arms, yet no outrage committed in the streets. But, alas! the citizen was grievously and too often afflicted at the sight of patriots dying or wounded, borne home by their comrades, and followed by their weeping family. Every eye, every step was directed to the palace which sent forth volumes of smoke. The Carouzel appeared to be a vast burning furnace. In order to enter the palace it was necessary to cross two of its wings, which were reeking in their embers, and to trample either on burning beams, or on bodies not yet cold. The court of the princes was but another aspect of the same picture; it presented the facade of the palace battered from top to bottom by the national cannon, some of which still seemed to threaten the too long abode of Royal vice. Here too the dead lay strewn. But how describe the vestibule, the stair-case, the chapel, and the apartments? It was horror not to be exceeded. Yet even this horror might be endured, by recollecting who had been their inhabitants. The walls and floors were stained with blood, covered with broken weapons, and the limbs of men, mingled with torn garments, royal robes, velvets worked in gold with fleur-de-lis, furniture broken, shattered vases, bottles distributed to the mercenary executioners of the despot, and dead bodies at every step!

The palace gate leading to the terrace was obstructed by heaps of dead, almost naked, and as if still biting the dust, their hands grasped in rage to have fallen by the sword of the people. Every alley of that noble garden, the admiration of foreigners, and the pride of nature and of art, presented nothing but more dead and more; some under the trees, some extended beneath the statues, and others strewn over with grass and the flowers of the garden; and, to give the last touch to this fearful scene, the wooden barracks of the Swifs all on fire, and the flames lighting those who were loading numerous carriages brought to take away the dead from the Place de Louis XV. By the side of this scene of horror sat Louis XVI. the author of all these lamentable tragedies, at a well replenished table, in the room of one of the committees of the National Assembly, eating and drinking as usual, in the company of a silent and enraged wife; the biting her lips at not having been better seconded in hateful crimes and deplorable guilt.

No part of the palace of the Thuilleries is hurt, save where the cannon struck, and which can be repaired; but the barracks which surrounded it, and which spoiled its appearance, were consumed to flames, and are levelled with the ground. It is most likely that it will be confined in future to a hall for the assembly. Bureaus for the national business, and apartments for the Ministers and President of the Republic.

Domestic Articles.

RICHMOND, October 27.

On Thursday the annual ballot for Governor of this commonwealth took place in the house of delegates; when his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. was re-elected to fill that important and dignified office for the ensuing year, commencing the first day of December next.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) Oct. 29.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

By a gentleman from Knoxville, Territory South of the Ohio, which place he left on the 12th instant, we have been favored with the following interesting particulars:

"On the 7th of September, John Watts rendezvoused 500 Creeks and Cherokees, and declared war against the United States. A part of the Tennessee towns pretended to be adverse to this proceeding, and wrote letters to Governor Blount of Watts's intentions—they also, in Council, wrote a letter to the Governor, which was signed by the Bloody Fellow, wherein they informed him, that they had put a stop to their young men going to war, and desired him to acquaint the inhabitants of Cumberland (who were under serious apprehensions for their safety) that they should not be molested. The hypocrisy of the Indians on this occasion cannot be too severely reprehended; for, in the same council, they agreed to rendezvous on the 19th ult. for the avowed purpose of making war—sent a messenger to the Creek nation, desiring them to fur-

nish all the warriors they could spare—and dispatched a Frenchman and a Half Breed to reconnoitre Cumberland, who, on their return, were to serve as pilots. These intended spies, instead of fulfilling the object of their mission, acquainted the people of Cumberland with the true state of affairs, and warned them to be upon their guard, whereupon General Robertson ordered two-thirds of the militia of that country into actual service. The Hanging Maw has informed Governor Blount that, on the 19th of September, (the day appointed, as mentioned above) about 1000 Creeks and Cherokees assembled at the Running Water, on Tennessee, and abfolutely marched against the settlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack on that place had been received at Knoxville on the 11th instant.

"The Frenchman and Half-Breed, above-mentioned, were lately employed by the Spanish Governor, to carry letters to the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, encouraging them to come to Pensacola for arms and ammunition, and instigating them to make war with the United States.

"About the latter end of July, a Treaty was held at New-Orleans, between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, at which the former offered them arms and ammunition, to go to war against the United States, and told them it would be for their interest so to do—they also made them large presents of goods. The Creeks, and Cherokees of the Lower Towns, received their Talk.

"Certain intelligence had been received at Knoxville, that a Spanish agent resided for some time at McGilvray's house, who inveigled him, together with a number of other chiefs of the Creek nation, to attend a Treaty lately held at New-Orleans—and that they are now on their way home from that place.

"Governor Blount has ordered near one half of the Holstein and French Broad militia into actual service, under the command of Brigadier-General Sevier."

From this detail of facts, it appears, that the return of Watts, as mentioned in a former paper, was merely a finesse.

About the 6th instant, some Indians attacked a station on Little River, and killed three men.—And, about the 8th or 9th, a party of them fired on some persons coming from Kentucky, killed one and wounded another.

FROM THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

Advice to Farmers, from my own experience this present year.

FIRST, make your ground mellow and rich, and then plant your corn but two feet apart each way, and but one kernel in a hill; this is the way I have done, and hoed it without plowing; and when my corn was ripe, I measured several rods of it, and measured the corn exact y, and had more than a bushel of ears to a rod of ground, and it was so well dried, that it yielded 18 quarts of shelled corn to a bushel of ears: And on one hill in particular I cut up eleven suckers when the corn first began to set, and dried them, and put them in the barn for fodder, and there were seven then left, and each one had an ear of corn and one had two ears, which eight ears produced 1774 kernels and all from one kernel: And had a large load of the tops on about one hundred rods of ground.

And I am of opinion, that the ground would bear to have been planted only one foot apart, and therefore might have yielded more than it did.

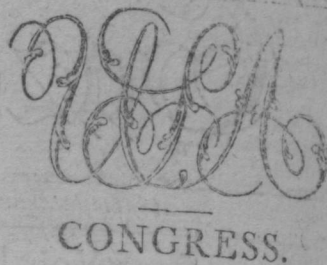
ELIJAH HAWLEY.

Newfield, Oct. 2, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

COMMUNICATION.

Perhaps the present is as interesting a period as any that has, or will occur in the history of this country. It is a fact too notorious to be denied, that at the moment when the people of the United States were in so wretched a situation for the want of union, government, and credit, that they were almost ready to pass for "the Carlix and Onions" of Britain; a party among us was as strenuous in opposition to the only means that appeared adequate to our salvation, as ever the citizens of America were to the measures of their open enemies: This party wrote and did more (for the time) to prevent the adoption of the new constitution, than the patriots did to save their country from foreign tyranny.—In going counter to the advice and machinations of this antifederal junto, the people saved themselves from all the horrors of confusion anarchy and slavery—they placed their affairs in the line of prosperity, peace and freedom—which have continued to attend their steps; and while they persevere in supporting the measures which have been the means of dissipating the clouds that rested on their prospects, their light will continue to shine with increasing lustre, to the perfect day.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1792.

THE House assembled pursuant to adjournment—the following members being present:

From New-Hampshire—Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Smith.
Massachusetts—Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ames.
Rhode Island—Mr. Bourn.
Vermont—Mr. Niles and Mr. Smith.
Connecticut—Mr. Trumbull, Speaker, Mr. Sturges, and Mr. Learned.
New-York—Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Benson.
New-Jersey—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Dayton.
Pennsylvania—Mr. Muhlenberg, and Mr. Fitzsimons.
Maryland—Mr. Key, and Mr. Murray.
Virginia—Mr. White, Mr. Madison, Mr. Venable, Mr. Parker, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Moore.
North-Carolina—Mr. Williamson, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Macon.
South-Carolina—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Sumpter, and Mr. Smith.
Georgia—Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Willis.

A quorum being met—they proceeded to business.

Mr. Leonard, a new member from Massachusetts, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

A message was sent to the Senate, by the clerk of the House, to inform them that a quorum of the House were assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, to join with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, to notify him, that a quorum of both houses are assembled, and are ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Key, and Mr. Moore, were appointed the committee.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informed the house, that a quorum of the senate being assembled, in the absence of the Vice President of the United States, they had proceeded to the choice of a President of the Senate pro tempore, and that Mr. Langdon was elected.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, it was resolved, that the House proceed to a joint ballot, for two chaplains of different denominations, to officiate, interchangeably weekly, during the session.

This resolution was sent to the Senate. Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented a petition from sundry citizens, merchants of South Carolina, complaining of the exorbitant fees exacted in the admiralty court of that state, &c.—Read, and referred to Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. White.

A communication was read from the Governor of Georgia, enclosing the proceedings of the legislature of that state relative to filling the vacancy in the Representation of that state, in Congress; by which it appeared, that John Milledge, Esq. was elected.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that the Senate have concurred in the resolution, for a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States, and have appointed Mr. Izard and Mr. Strong—also, that they have concurred in the resolution of the House for the choice of chaplains, and have elected the Right Reverend Bishop White.

The House proceeded to elect a chaplain on their part; the ballots being collected, it appeared, that the Reverend Doctor Green was chosen.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported to the House, that the joint committee of both houses had waited on the President, who informed them, that he would meet the two houses to-morrow, in the Senate chamber.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Clerk cause the members to be furnished with three newspapers, such as they shall chuse, to be delivered at their respective lodgings during the session.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Mr. Page and Mr. Griffin, from Virginia, Mr. Kittera, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Gordon, from New-York, took their seats this day.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the House that the Senate are now ready to receive the President of the United States—and that they have provided seats for the accommodation of the members of the House.—The Members of the House accordingly repaired to the Senate Chamber,—where, exactly at twelve o'clock the President of the United States arrived, attended by his Secretary and Aids, and accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War.—When he delivered the following Speech to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

It is some abatement of the satisfaction, with which I meet you on the present occasion, that in felicitating you on a continuance of the national prosperity, generally, I am not able to add to it information that the Indian hostilities, which have, for some time past, distressed our north-western frontier, have terminated.

You will, I am persuaded, learn with no less concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours, towards effecting a pacification, have hitherto issued only in new and outrageous proofs of persevering hostility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in contest. An earnest desire to procure tranquility to the frontier—to stop the further effusion of blood—to arrest the progress of expense—to forward the prevalent wish of the nation, for peace, has led to strenuous efforts, through various channels, to accomplish these desirable purposes:—in making which efforts, I consulted less my own anticipations of the event, or the scruples which some considerations were calculated to inspire, than the wish to find the object attainable; or if not attainable, to ascertain unequivocally that such is the case.

A detail of the measures which have been pursued, and of their consequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of success, thus far, will, I trust, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been devised, have been employed.—The issue of some of them, indeed, is still depending; but a favorable one, though not to be despaired of, is not promised by any thing that has yet happened.

In the course of the attempts which have been made, some valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public service.—A sanction commonly respected even among savages, has been found, in this instance, insufficient to protect from massacre the emissaries of peace:—It will, I presume, be duly considered whether the occasion does not call for an exercise of liberality towards the families of the deceased.

It must add to your concern, to be informed, that besides the continuation of hostile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, some threatening symptoms have of late been revived among some of those south of it.

A part of the Cherokees known by the name of Chickamages, inhabiting five villages on the Tennessee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring settlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holston made with the Cherokee nation in July, 1792, would have prevented a repetition of such depredations.—But the event has not answered this hope.—The Chickamages, aided by some banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hostilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this subject will be laid before you.—Hitherto defensive precautions only have been strictly enjoined, and observed.

It is not understood that any breach of treaty, or aggression whatsoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged as a pretext for the spirit of hostility in this quarter.

I have reason to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (pursuant to the provision by law for that purpose) to be prepared for the alternative of a prosecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorized to be raised, have been recruited, though the number is still incomplete; And pains have been taken to discipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of service to be performed.—A delay of operations (besides being dictated by the measures which were pursuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itself deemed preferable to immature efforts. A statement, from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raised, and some other points, which have been suggested, will afford more precise information, as a guide to the legislative consultations; and among other things will enable Congress to judge whether some additional stimulus to the recruiting service may not be advisable.

In looking forward to the future expense of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive consolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the present year is likely to supercede the necessity of additional burthens on the community, for the service of the ensuing year. This, however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session;—and it is proper to add, that the information alluded to, proceeds upon the supposition of no material extension of the spirit of hostility.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier; and for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians; without which, all pacific plans must prove nugatory. To enable by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and trusty persons to reside among them as agents, would also contribute to the preservation of peace and good neighbourhood.

If in addition to these expedients, an eligible plan could be devised for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on

trade with them, upon a scale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from imposition and extortion, its influence in cementing their interests with ours could not but be considerable.

The prosperous state of our revenue has been intimated.—This would be still more the case, were it not for the impediments which in some places continue to embarrass the collection of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.—These impediments have lessened, and are lessening in local extent;—and as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progressive.

But symptoms of increased opposition having lately manifested themselves in certain quarters;—I judged a special interposition on my part, proper and advisable, and under this impression, have issued a Proclamation, warning against all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the law in question, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto.

Measures have also been taken for the prosecution of offenders: and Congress may be assured, that nothing within constitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, shall be wanting to assert and maintain the just authority of the laws. In fulfilling this trust, I shall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous support of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legislature the subject of a revision of the judiciary system. A representation from the judges of the supreme court, which will be laid before you, points out some of the inconveniences that are experienced. In the course of the execution of the laws, considerations arise out of the structure of that system, which, in some cases, tend to relax their efficacy. As connected with this subject, provisions to facilitate the taking of bail upon process out of the courts of the United States, and a supplementary definition of offences against the constitution and laws of the Union, and of the punishment for such offences, will, it is presumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Observations on the value of peace with other nations, are unnecessary. It would be wise, however, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our own citizens, which might tend to disturb it, and to put ourselves in a condition to give that satisfaction to foreign nations, which we may sometimes have occasion to require from them.—I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions by our citizens on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furnishing just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them.—And, in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourse with foreign powers, will be presented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpose, which takes place, if not renewed, at the close of the present session.

In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home.—Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment.—There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correspondence with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to their due operation, and to order in our money-concerns, will, I doubt not, be resumed and completed.

It is represented that some provisions in the law, which establishes the Post Office, operate, in experiment against the transmission of newspapers to distant parts of the country.

Should this upon due enquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information, will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky has been notified to me.—The legislature will share with me in the satisfaction which arises from an event interesting to the happiness of the part of the nation, to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewise to inform you, that since my last communication on the subject, and in further execution of the acts severally making provision for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of dollars; one at Antwerp, at the annual interest of four and one half per cent. with an allowance of four per cent. in lieu of all charges, and the other two at Amsterdam, at the annual interest of four per cent. with an allowance of five and one half per cent. in one case, and of five per cent in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of these loans, and the circumstances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high state of our credit abroad.—Among the objects to which these funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the provision made during the last session, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I entertain a strong hope that the state of the national finances is now sufficiently matured to enable you to enter upon a systematic and effectual arrangement for the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reserved to the government.—No measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinsic importance, or to the general sentiment and wish of the nation.—Provision is likewise requisite for the reimbursement of the loan which has been made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated. In fulfilling the public stipulations in this particular it is expected a valuable saving will be made.

Appropriations for the current service of the ensuing year, and for such extraordinaries as may require provision, will demand, and I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, I content myself with recalling your attention, generally, to such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the present session. Among these, that which regulates trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The results of your common deliberations hitherto, will, I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as by conciliating more and more their ultimate suffrage, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitutional government, upon which, under divine Providence, materially depend their union, their safety and their happiness.

Still further to promote and secure these inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency, than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to stability in the public councils.

G. Washington.

UNITED STATES, November 6, 1792.

After which the President, accompanied as before, retired, and the Members of the House returned to their hall—where the Speech was read by the Clerk, and ordered to be printed—and then the House adjourned.

MR. FENNO,

Please to re-publish the following parody on the piece signed "Philanthropos," which appeared in your Gazette of Saturday—with the following note annexed.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WHILE the suppression of those presses in France which fomented internal divisions, has given fuller scope to writers in favor of equal liberty, and rendered accounts, thro' the medium of French papers, rather high coloured in the scale of republicanism; and while, on the other hand, the prejudices, supposed to influence the English publications, may tend to obscure the faithful delineation of the proceedings in that country, we are nevertheless capable of discerning, that the people of France have improved upon the original principles of their revolution, by a bold step to rational republicanism, and a dereliction of the gothic system of inviolability in the supreme executive—that the new constitution is about to be amended upon these principles—and that the remains of prejudice are overwhelmed in the voice of reason.

As to the late excesses, they are the natural effects of the flings of old wounds, received from the hands of despotism; but what are the temporary ills of a state of confusion, or even anarchy, compared with the misery occasioned by the galling yoke and riveted fetters of slavery, when every thought and action, must be in unison with a tyrant's pleasure, and where life, liberty and property are within the vortex of inviolable royalty?

The critical situation of affairs in France, while it calls forth our best wishes for a happy issue, affords a striking example of the excesses that may be expected from the efforts of men, rising from oppression and breaking the shackles imposed on them by lawless ambition.

Let Americans attend to the expressive motto—and by carefully watching over their rights and liberties, transmit to their posterity freedom in its purity—the best gift of heaven.—Let them be cautious of being led into the snares of those aspiring aristocrats among themselves, who, ambitious to rise above the heads of their fellow-citizens, talk of freedom, while the work of designs rankle in their breasts—who wish to see us in torpid security, the better to enslave us.

May America continue that happy country, where the supremacy of the people, the best security for their liberties, shall always be superior to the restless efforts of an aspiring few.

PHIL. ELUTHERIA.

* ONE of the first principles of republicanism is, that the LAW IS SUPREME—to suppose that a different supremacy may exist, is to set up two authorities. Shakespeare has stated the consequence of such a state of things in the following nervous lines:—

My soul aches,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other.

We need not go beyond the mountains to find men who consider the restraints of laws enacted by the representatives of the people, as an intolerable grievance—but imagination cannot paint the horrors of such a scene as must inevitably ensue in a free country, where the supremacy of the laws is denied; Liberty almost expires in the contemplation—confidence is annihilated, and existence hangs upon a thread.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

The following members of the Senate of the United States, convened in the Senate-Chamber on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment, viz.

FROM New-Hampshire, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate.
Massachusetts, Mr. Strong, Mr. Cabot.
Rhode-Island, Mr. Foster.
Connecticut, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Strong.
New-York, Mr. King.
New-Jersey, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Rutherford.
Delaware, Mr. Read.
Virginia, Mr. Monroe.
Kentucky, Mr. Brown, Mr. Edwards.
North-Carolina, Mr. Hawkins.
South-Carolina, Mr. Izard, Mr. Butler.
Georgia, Mr. Few.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late King of Prussia used to say, that "Le Bon Dieu est toujours du côté des gros Bataillons," "Providence always favored the strongest Battalions."—This remark seems to have been verified in the Polish revolution—and from present appearances, we apprehend it will not be long before it is verified in the French revolution. The twelve members of the National Assembly digging a ditch round Paris and moistening the earth with the sweat of their brows, may make a fine figure in history or in a mezzotinto print, but will make but little figure against the invading armies.

Our Correspondent well recollected that there is in an old book the following remark, "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

A correspondent on reading the following assertion in the National Gazette of Saturday last, viz. "In the Charter of the Bank of England there is an article or clause expressly prohibiting members of Parliament from being national-bank-directors," had the curiosity to examine Beaves' Lex Mercatoria—and in page 383, found that the following is an article of the Charter of the Bank of England, viz. "any Member of the House of Commons may be a member of this Corporation."

"A gentleman who was lately in Paris, and had an opportunity of observing the proceedings of the National Assembly, informs us, that he never saw business so quickly dispatched by any public body; and, says our correspondent, the truth is, that comparatively speaking, there is no difference of opinion amongst the French patriots." Gen. Adv.

According to a statement in a London paper of the 30th August, upwards of nine millions, four hundred thousand pounds of the British National Debt have been sunk by the operation of Mr. Pitts Bill, which was enacted six years since.

We are in hourly expectation of the most interesting intelligence from Europe; the last Paris accounts are to the 4th September only; a period of two months has since elapsed.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, Oct. 31.

"Our Congress election will take place next Friday, the 2d November—from all appearances, there will be a very extraordinary unanimity among the electors—the people feel the advantage of the measures of the general government, they are ready to acknowledge them; and those who have been the instruments of their happiness, they will not forget to honor with their suffrages—hence you may expect that the present members of the house, I mean all those who have not publicly declined, will be re-elected. There has been some manœuvring to prevent a re-election of the Vice-President; but it will not work—it is to the very great honor of this uniform patriot, that where he is most intimately known, he is the most respected and beloved—so that I believe he will have every vote in this state, as well as in the other New-England states.—I have been well informed that the opposition to Mr. Adams is not a new thing—his independence and integrity have always drawn a line of separation between him and the parties of the day. This was the case in the Congress under the confederation—and so long as selfish and dogmatizing spirits exist, so long will virtue and abilities be the object of censure to those who seek their own advantage in preference to their country's welfare."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Mary,	Gardner,	Copenhagen
Commerce,	Bergman,	Lisbon
Brig Hannah,	Simmons,	Aux-Cayes
Nymph,	Webb,	Cape-Francois
Chester,	Nicholas,	Halifax
Columbus,	Vaughan,	St. Thomas
Florida,	Miller,	do.
Sally,	Falman,	Martinico
Keziah,	Gayer,	St. Marks
Schr. Carlton,	Martineau,	Port-au-Prince
Andrew,	Makins,	Cape-Francois
Polly,	Canby,	Virginia
Franklin,	Eve,	Cape Francios
Fox,	Zency,	ditto
Sloop Hope,	Trimbles,	Port-au-Prince

Price of Stocks as in our last.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

L YING on the river Delaware, 2½ miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792.

(1aw41)

A DUBLIN ANECDOTE.

A FEW years ago, a woman who rented a snug house in Dublin, alarmed the neighbourhood with a strange story of a ghost, dressed as a female in black robes, that opened the curtains of her bed, surrounded by an illumination like lightning, and with a countenance labouring under some heavy burthen, beckoned the woman to follow her. The person haunted, called in two relations to sleep with her the next night; but they were also equally frightened with groans and an uncommon noise, and left the house next day.

The occupier of the house still persisted, that she was not only haunted, but threatened by the ghost; and to this she made the most solemn oaths, as well as imprecations, and accordingly took lodgings in a neighbouring street.

The story having gone abroad, hundreds were daily drawn by curiosity into the street where the haunted house was: and it becoming the subject of conversation every where, Mr. Nolan, so well known for his poetical and political abilities, took up a sporting bet, that he would suffer himself to be locked up in the house one whole night, without the company of any human being. About nine o'clock he went, and was shut up; but for the sake of defence against any improper practices, he took with him a dog and a case of loaded pistols, and was not released till six o'clock next morning, when he was found by his companions fast asleep.

The following elegant stanzas will best shew the situation of his mind during the time of his vigils. Suffice it to say, he saw no ghost, though he heard a great deal of noise, and loudly threatened to shoot the first one who should approach him, whether of this world or of the other. This discreet ghost desisted, and the people got rid of their fears in that neighbourhood.

STANZAS,

IF from the carments of the silent dead
Our long departed friends could rise anew;
Why feel a horror, or conceive a dread,
To see again those friends whom once we knew?

Father of All! thou gav'st not to our ken,
To view beyond the shades of our grave;
'Tis not the idle tales of busy men
That can the mind appal.—The truly brave,
Seated on Reason's adamantine throne,
Can place the Soul, and fears no ills unknown.

O! if the flinty prison of the grave
Could loose its doors, and let the spirit flee,
Why not return the Wife, the Juß, the Brave,
And set, once more, the pride of ages free?
Why not restore a Socrates again?
Or give thee, Newton, as the first of men?

In this lone room, where now I patient wait,
To try if souls departed can appear,
O could a Burgh escape his prison gate,
Or could I think Latouche's form was near.
Why fear to view the shades which long must be
Sacred to Freedom and to Charity?

A little onward in the path of Life,
And all must stretch in death their mortal frame;
A few short struggles end the weary strife,
And blot the frail memorial of our name:
Torn from the Promontory's lofty brow,
In time, the rooted Oak itself lies low.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN was known by his nearest and dearest friend, his wife, never to lie down upon his pillow some years before his death, or raise his head from it in the morning, without repeating the short Hymn annexed to this anecdote; and some times he would inadvertently burst into ejaculations in company, when two or three lines of it were distinctly heard before he recollected himself; the cause at that time was unknown; but after his decease, a paper was found in his bureau to the following purport:—"You will no longer be surprised at my involuntary effusions of feeble gratitude to the Almighty which broke forth occasionally in gay company, when you

shall read, that many years since, the dread of approaching poverty, disgrace, humiliation, and desertion of friends, had brought me to the fatal resolution of putting an end to my existence. Conscious that I had brought misfortune upon a numerous family by my own imprudence, dissipation and pride, I considered my punishment as an act of justice. The destined moment arrived, already had I loaded, primed, and cocked—when, strange to relate! though I had not read a page in the Bible for years, a reflection came suddenly across my mind—"Jesus of Nazareth," said I to myself, "was a man" (for I disbelieved his Divinity) "acquainted with sorrows, endured a life of poverty, was exposed to public scorn and derision, suffered pain of body and agony of mind, and had nothing to reproach himself with—yet this Reformer of the morals of mankind, this benefactor to society, this illustrious pattern of fortitude, patience, and humility, was by an unthankful world put to death; he was crucified!—but he crucified not himself!" Repeating these last words a second time with unusual energy, pride, disdain, shame and contempt, of my inability humbly to imitate this striking example of bearing afflictions manfully, produced a passionate conflict of mind, in which paroxysm I madly flung the pistol to some distance from me: to add to the affecting scene it went off, unheard but by my affectionate wife, who religiously kept the secret; her consolations restored me to temporary tranquillity, but the work of Providence was not yet completed; not a week had elapsed, and settled melancholy was again taking possession of my soul, when a letter announced the death of a distant relation, and summoned me to the reading of his will, by which he had bequeathed me sufficient not only to clear me of all incumbrances, but to enable me, with the assistance of a considerable surplus, to exert my abilities in the line of my profession, for the genteel support of my family, and even to aim at a moderate independence, which you will find I have at length acquired.

RISE O my Soul! the hour review
When, aw'd by guilt and fear,
Thou durst not Heaven for mercy sue,
Nor hope for pity here!

Dry'd are thy tears, thy griefs are fled,
Dispell'd each bitter care;
For Heaven itself did lend its aid,
To snatch thee from despair!

Then hear, O God! thy work fulfil;
And from thy Mercy's throne
Vouchsafe me strength to do thy will,
And to resist my own.

So shall my soul each power employ,
Thy mercies to adore,
Whilst Heaven itself proclaims with joy
One rescued sinner more!

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation
from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No 19,
Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets.
N. B. A few Boxes of the above HYSON for sale.

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To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other
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A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different
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Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.
August 4.

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Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.
LEONARD BLEECKER.
May 2.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum.—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully submits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which these are the terms:

I. It shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the best engravers in the United States.

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery. No advance required.

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 700 copies are subscribed for.

V. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VI. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no science more entertaining and useful than geography. It reveals the discoveries of travellers—the remarkable curiosities of all countries, in nature and art—the situation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the history, manners, customs, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old observation, that "there is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this science is indispensable towards the study of history with advantage or satisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot discourse on the most common newspaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With respect to the present plan, let it suffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the best in the English language; however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reasons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects supplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to superintend this undertaking, and to avail themselves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the most complete edition extant.

The Printer earnestly solicits the support of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States; and as no deposit is required, and every subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he should disapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of science, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this useful work, the greatest and most expensive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopedia excepted.
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (12wtf)

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This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.—Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

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SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts; and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprise of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily increased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the Oracles of God in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said,
"Let there be light: and there was light."

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